



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:

THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 24, 1859.

Mr. Mason has submitted an amendment to the Cuba bill which at the proper time he will offer as a substitute for the bill, which is to the effect that Congress fully approve the policy in the message of the President respecting the propriety and the ultimate necessity of acquiring the island of Cuba by the United States; that whilst refraining at this time from any commitment as to future measures which circumstances, whether affecting the peaceful relations of the two countries or the safety of the United States, may render necessary, it is deemed sufficient at present only to declare that whenever it shall seem fit to Spain to transfer the island, the United States will be prepared to receive it on terms that shall be just and equitable to both countries, and for a fair equivalent; and that because of the position of Cuba in the Gulf of Mexico, and more especially because of its proximity to the coast of the United States, this government can never remain neutral under any European or other policy which should separate Cuba from the dominion of Spain, in favor of any foreign power.

An important movement was made in the House of Representatives on Monday on the subject of a revision of the tariff. The motion of Mr. Phillips, of Pennsylvania, (pending from last Monday), to suspend the rules to allow him to introduce a bill to provide for the payment of outstanding Treasury notes, authorizing a new loan, and regulating the duties on imports, came up as the first business in order. When the Clerk commenced reading the bill, objection was made that it was not the one first presented by Mr. Phillips, but the Speaker decided that the mover had a right to modify his bill before any question was taken upon it. The bill having been read, the motion to suspend was sustained by a two-thirds vote, the count being 123 to 91. The bill proposes specific duties on most of the articles named in the several schedules.

Among the amendments offered to the General Appropriation bill, in the Senate on Tuesday, was one offered by Mr. Hale, repealing the restriction contained in the "English bill" for the admission of Kansas into the Union, which led to an animated debate of considerable length. The principal participants in the discussion were Messrs. Hale, Lane, Smith, Douglas, Green, and Johnson, of Arkansas. The Senate adjourned without coming to a vote on the pending proposition of Mr. Hale.

On Friday night, twenty-one prisoners escaped from the jail at New Castle, Delaware. Among them were the two O'Neills and Dougherty, who were serving out a term of imprisonment for murder, Robinson, sentenced to death for committing a rape on Jane Norris, and Samuel Turner, his accomplice, who was awaiting his trial on the same charge. The Sheriff summoned a large posse, and after scouring the country for several days, succeeded in capturing six of them—Robinson and Turner being among the number.

John Good, Jr., esq., Buchanan elector for the 6th Congressional District of Virginia, in 1856, in a recent publication in the Bedford (Va.) Democrat, speaking of the Hon. Paulus Powell, says: "I had hoped that he would take occasion, as one of the Representatives of the Virginia Democracy, to discuss without fear, favor or affection, the extraordinary recommendations contained in President Buchanan's last annual message to Congress, and to expose the abominable Federal heresies which have lately marked the policy of this Democratic Administration."

A difficulty occurred on board the Memphis and Vicksburg packet, Victoria, between a Dr. Cameron, of Prentiss, Miss., and Ward, connected with the Butler tragedy in Louisiana, and the youth whose chastisement led to the collision which resulted in the untimely death of an estimable citizen. Ward drew a pistol and fired at Cameron, the shot taking effect in and carrying away a portion of the latter's upper lip and completely demolishing a handsome and highly prized mustache.

The "22d" was celebrated in Washington by a military parade. The Shields Guards came on from Baltimore, and were reviewed by Gen. Shields. The day was also appropriately celebrated at Georgetown College. We have accounts, also, of handsome celebrations in Boston, New York, Baltimore, Richmond, &c., &c.

Leonard Scott & Co., New York, have republished the January number of the Edinburgh Review. It contains articles on the Spanish Conquest in America, Life Assurance, the Church Rate Question, the Roman Catholics, the Hudson Bay Territory, Lord Liverpool's administration until 1822, the British Museum, &c. Robt. Bell, agent, King street.

The British Government has abandoned the nomenclature of shillings and pence in their issue of silver coins for the Canadas, and put in circulation pieces of twenty, ten, and five cents, besides copper cents. These coins are something lighter than ours, and will not harmonize with them. The currency is not therefore interchangeable with ours.

Hon. John Minor Botts addressed an immense audience at the Academy of Music, in New York on the 22d instant, upon national politics. His sentiments were enthusiastically responded to by his audience.

The House of Representatives, on the 22d instant, passed the bill from the Senate to incorporate the Washington National Monument Society.

The Ohio river and its tributaries, it will be seen, have been on a "rise." At Cincinnati considerable damage was done by the overflow.

We have received No. 12 of "Our Musical Friend," containing a number of pieces of Music for the Piano.

European News.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER AFRICA.
NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—The steamer Africa has arrived with Liverpool dates of the 5th instant (anticipated).

Baron M. Gerolt is among the passengers. The Africa spoke on the 6th the steamer Niagara off Bally-Cotton and the steamer Jura, off Cork. On the 11th she spoke the Europa in lat. 50 deg., long. 25 deg., and on the 15th the steamer Arabia in lat. 46 deg., long. 40 deg.

The latest news by telegraph from London is as follows:
LONDON, Feb. 5.—The funds opened yesterday at a decline, and closed at a lower than Thursday's quotations. Nearly all other classes of securities also show a decline.

The Daily News argues from the remarks of the Premier and Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the position of foreign affairs is most critical. Our ministers are unable to furnish authoritative explanations respecting the intentions of the French Emperor, and it is felt more clearly than ever, that the preservation of peace depends on the will of one individual.

The Times' city article says that the conviction is, that war is intended to be provoked. The discussion in Parliament has had a very discouraging effect, which is greatly aggravated by the announcement of the attempt of Sardinia to make a loan.

The London letter of the 5th, says the war feeling is gaining ground. The undefined position of political affairs, the introduction of further foreign loans, the expectation of large requirements by the home government for the defense of the country, and the warlike preparations in continental Europe, are calculated to have an important influence on financial matters, and sensibly affect the course of trade.

The silence of the Queen's speech upon the war question excites grave remark, and opinions on the subject of peace or war alternate daily. The introduction of the Austria and Sardinian loans, it is believed, in both cases, are for the purpose of raising the sinews of war.

Later from the Pacific Coast.
NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 21.—The steamship Quaker City with California dates of the 5th, arrived here to-day with 300 passengers from Minatitlan. The steamship J. L. Stephens connected on the Pacific side, and had on freight \$1,400,000 in specie, of which \$1,200,000 was destined for New York. She had also 250 passengers ticketed via the Panama route.

The mining accounts were favorable. In Oregon the Indians were quiet, but in southern California they had caused much trouble. Gen. Clark was about to proceed thither with a force to chastise them. (Gold had been discovered on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, near Chetula.)

Gen. Miramon had reached Orizaba en route for Vera Cruz, and great apprehension was felt regarding the result of his expedition. A bill to legalize the decimal currency had been introduced in the Legislature of Vancouver's Island.

Captain Johnson, a passenger from Fort Belknap, on his way to Washington, was robbed on the train at the Washington Railroad Depot in St. Louis, of about a thousand dollars in money and several hundred dollars worth of Treasury drafts.

The Paraguay Expedition.
[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]
MONTVIDEO, Uruguay, December 9, 1858.—The United States steamer Fulton and Water Witch arrived here on the morning of the 6th, from the United States, via Bariloche, Maranhao and Pernambuco, both ships although having a perfectly healthy crew, had been quarantined for twelve days. The Harriet Lane is hourly expected.

The Harriet Lane is now at anchor off the city of Montevideo, the United States frigate St. Lawrence, sloop Falmouth, brig Bainbridge and Perry, and store-ship Supply.

A brush with the Paraguayans is confidently expected, and President Lopez expresses himself as being prepared for any. Nearly all the surrounding States, Buenos Ayres excepted, sympathize with him (Lopez), and their dislike to the Americans is strongly manifested through the medium of the newspapers, describing the Americans as "the blood-thirsty barbarians of the North." They say that our difficulty with Paraguay is merely an excuse for our footings in South America. The expedition will proceed up the river immediately on the arrival of the Commodore.

Tremendous Land Slide.
The Harrisburg Union states that a tremendous land-slide took place on the Pennsylvania railroad, near Mexico, about midnight, on Saturday last, but was fortunately discovered by the watchmen in time to prevent any of the trains from running into it.

The "slide" is said to be nearly a quarter of a mile in length, and rocks and slate are piled up to the height of twenty feet. At the time of the slide the rain came down in torrents, and the night being extremely dark, it was a fortunate circumstance that it was discovered in time. The passengers from the West were transferred to the up train and brought to town, where they arrived about eight o'clock. The rails on the north track were torn up a distance of twenty yards and thrown into the river. A new track has been laid around the scene of destruction, so that there will be no interruption to travel on the road.

Missouri and Mississippi Rivers United.
The St. Joseph Journal of the 15th instant thus announces the arrival of the first train of cars through from Hannibal, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad:

"Agreeable to expectation and announcement, both ends of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad were made to meet on Saturday evening last, the 12th inst., and the first train through from the Mississippi, Father of Waters, reached here on Sunday evening, thus uniting by iron bands the two great rivers, and drawing the great West into the middle of civilization. St. Joseph is no longer in the West; that mystic region is now somewhere in the latitude of Pike's Peak and the Rocky Mountains. The first through train brought legions of gold-seekers from the North and East, who come as the pioneers and advance guard of the thousands yet to follow."

Senator Thompson's Speech in the Senate.
The speech of Senator Thompson, of Kentucky, on Slidell's thirty million bill, for the acquisition of Cuba, has been one of the incidents of the present session of Congress that will be longest remembered. "The sharp, practical, and direct cast of view of the speaker, joined with his apparently shattered constitution, his feeble frame, his entire concentration on his subject, his impetuous gravity, his evident sincerity, his nervous susceptibility, his eccentric ways, his intense anxiety of expression, his restrained but effective gesticulation, and finally his sitting posture, in which, from weakness, he delivered all but the fifteen minutes of his speech," all made the speech one remarkable in its way. Of its effect a correspondent says:

"The Senate was full and the galleries crowded. The entire audience were often convulsed with laughter, and the Vice President at last grew too weak to rap any but the most gentle admonitions. Indeed, it was about the only occasion I ever witnessed in the Senate in which the attempt to preserve order was abandoned. The fun got to be so universal and uproarious, that it was idle to attempt to stop it."

The speech is too long to reprint in full in our columns, but we select a few extracts which will show its spirit:—*Balt. American.*

AMERICANIZING CUBA.
Two or three very vague notions have been introduced into this debate. Gentlemen have talked about Americanizing Cuba. What sort of Americanizing will go on there? I understood the Senator from Louisiana to express sympathy with Cubans, who, he said, were "panting for liberty."

Annex Cuba, and men from Georgia, from Alabama, from Kentucky, will go in there; they will say: "The Government has bought it; and, as against a Cuban, they will consider that it is pre-empted and paid for by them."

The truth is, it is hereditary, or it has been taught to them; at any rate, it is in the Anglo-Saxon blood. Our people believe it is no harm to take away from a Spaniard or a Mexican or an Indian anything he has got, and they want; and they do not believe it is homicide or murder to kill him either. (Laughter.) What will be done by our adventurers when they land there? Not to be invidious, I will take my own State as an illustration. I will suppose that three Kentuckians go down to Cuba; one of them an old fellow, with a parcel of negroes. As Mr. Buchanan is going to buy Cuba by a sort of forced sale, without authority of law, and without any other bidder, he will take the old fellow and take possession. He would then begin to survey and demark for annexation, some other man's plantation. He would elbow him, browbeat him, and frown at him; show him bowie-knives and revolvers; knock him down with his fist, perhaps, and stamp on him a little in a place where he could not be seen, so as to escape the law. A man would be inclined, naturally, under such a process, to give up. There is a sentiment among our people that they have a right to do that thing. They would murder; they would marry; they would do anything in the world, to get all that was going.

The other two young gentlemen, whom I suppose to go down from Kentucky, are a couple of your filibusters—elegant men, having nothing to live upon and doing nothing, and nothing to do anything upon. (Laughter.) They talk about fast horses, about pistol shooting, and about gunning, and they can shoot pistols. One of them will get to be an overseer for a widow, and marry her, and the next year you would find the rest of the family in the country. (Laughter.) The other, being a remarkably smart and good-looking fellow, will run away with some old Cuban's daughter; he would get into the family, and he would be there but a little time before the old man would be in a corner of the plantation, and he in full possession with a good title. That is the way it is to be Americanized, and the way they will go on when they get there.

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Why, sir, there is not a Spaniard now to be found in New Orleans; and I have been here and there, and I have seen the whole city. There is not one that I ever saw in St. Louis, and there are here two or three times. At St. Augustine and Pensacola there are none. The truth is, the Spanish race got out of the way of our race. They will not remain in Cuba; they have too much instinct for that. You just put out here in one of our forests, or on the plains, at a spring or lick, a lion from the torrid zone, and let a herd of buffalo see him slash his sides with his tail, and roar, and strike down with a blow a horse, and break the back of an ox, and they will be gone in an hour, and you will not see them again. Put down a tiger, and let him, with his fierce sweep, and his yellow, glaring eyes, pounce in upon a gang of deer, and I venture to say they will not be in that neighborhood, nor within twenty miles of that place, in forty days. Your Cubans know, if they have any sense, how this population have been rooted out. I will give a familiar illustration that you can all understand, and that I want the people in the country to understand. We formerly had about our barns a great many of the old-fashioned European blue rats, and there are in the country swarms of another description of rats called the Norway rats, who eat up the blue rats. When the travelling gangs of the Norway rats invade a barn, the blue rats scamper for their lives, knowing that they will be eaten up if they do not leave. They are literally Cubans "panting for liberty," and would also be Cubans panting for life under those circumstances. (Laughter.) That will be the effect of it, evidently and plainly. That is the process by which the Americanization would go on.

FIGURING AND THE PRESIDENT.
Mr. President, in reflecting on the proposition of the Senator from New York to let off the spirit of filibustering, I must say a word or two more to him. He is a man of eminent ability, and genial in feeling. I do not think his election would be *casus fœderis*; no breach of the league between the States. He is a constitutional man, and if he should be elected there must be some overt act of oppression, or rebellion, or dereliction from duty, before you could complain. My opinion is, that he is such a gentlemanly, sensible man that he would rather lean towards the South, by way of doing what he was important. But, sir, I do not want him to talk any more about that gang of Austrians and Netherlandmen and Irishmen in the Rocky Mountains, making his Pacific Railroad, with the idea that that is going to work off the filibuster spirit. It reminds me of an anecdote which I heard about a countryman of my friend from South Carolina. For the first time in his life he saw some negroes; and from the agility with which they jumped from prom to prom with nice little fingers, he thought it would be the greatest spectacle in creation to train them to cotton picking. And he got some for that purpose. A friend met him afterwards and asked him how he had made out. "First rate," said he, "except that it took two overseers to watch each monkey." (Laughter.) That will be precisely the way you will work the filibusters out, according to the plan of the Senator from New York.

Mr. President, this is a mischievous thing for another reason. It brings up agitation on the negro question, inevitably and certainly. I was in hopes that after having got rid of Kansas, the country would have some quiet. I have been now, off and on, nearly twenty years in Congress, and I trusted that for one session, at least, I should live here in peace, and hear no more about negroes. Now, we have the same old story again. I do not say that the President proposes any such thing, or that he has any designs or views in it; but I know this, that the other morning, when the Senator from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Butler,) who, it is said, represented the President, and he did not deny it when he was called upon by the Senator from New Hampshire—gave us his views on the tariff. As the Senator from New Hampshire said the President had not been invited to the Democratic caucus, or from some other cause, he did not agree with them, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania, representing the President's views on the tariff, went in for a pretty large incidentalism on iron for Pennsylvania. If his Cuba hobby, his Cuba hobby, can tickle the South, and upon the iron question he can hang the old Keystone State to him by bars of iron and looks of steel, he will be very apt to stand in a pretty good position for demanding a nomination—a position where he can say: "Gentlemen, just step upon the platform; here is your candidate; you must take him; you cannot do without him." It looks to me mightily like that way.

I know, Mr. President, that it has been mentioned often, laughingly, that there has been a belief that if nothing else, your luck would kill him; that if everything you would go on for one term, but Jackson talked that way, and I suppose Jackson was nearly as firm a man, and probably as pure a man, as Mr. Buchanan. Of Mr. Buchanan personally, I desire to say nothing. He will hold on, unless you wrench it from him; and then if it were in his power he would send it to some lineal, favorite son of his—in politics, I mean, for none he has otherwise.—[Laughter.]

CLAY, RANDOLPH AND DOUGLAS.
When I was in politics, and I may say, when I was alive, [laughter], and old man Clay battled against the Democratic party, lion-hearted as he was, like Richard Coeur de Lion himself, when he went into the Holy Land to rescue it from the custody of the infidels, Mr. Clay, with a lion's heart, would overtake the Democratic party, and what he believed to be the wrong constitution and the rights of the country, from the Democratic party, that he thought was disloyal and untrue to the march; then, sir, I fought and felt like a field marshal.

Well, sir, as to the Democratic party, I do not know that I could very well join them, unless I see a little further into them. I could not be a locofoco anyway, and I understand that the discipline is extremely rigid. [Laughter.] They must their men with great severity, according to regular drill, and if a man does not know his duty, he must know what the severity of the discipline is. If I can get a private conversation with my friend from Illinois (Mr. Douglas) before I leave here, I should like to know if he has not learned something on that subject.—[Laughter.] I wish, just privately and confidentially, to know from him if the discipline is not excessively tight. If I was to go in I do not know upon what sort of probation or trial I should be put. I suppose it would be long enough to make them certain that they had got all the old-fashioned European blue rats, and there are in the country swarms of another description of rats called the Norway rats, who eat up the blue rats. When the travelling gangs of the Norway rats invade a barn, the blue rats scamper for their lives, knowing that they will be eaten up if they do not leave. They are literally Cubans "panting for liberty," and would also be Cubans panting for life under those circumstances. (Laughter.) That will be the effect of it, evidently and plainly. That is the process by which the Americanization would go on.

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Mr. President, in reflecting on the proposition of the Senator from New York to let off the spirit of filibustering, I must say a word or two more to him. He is a man of eminent ability, and genial in feeling. I do not think his election would be *casus fœderis*; no breach of the league between the States. He is a constitutional man, and if he should be elected there must be some overt act of oppression, or rebellion, or dereliction from duty, before you could complain. My opinion is, that he is such a gentlemanly, sensible man that he would rather lean towards the South, by way of doing what he was important. But, sir, I do not want him to talk any more about that gang of Austrians and Netherlandmen and Irishmen in the Rocky Mountains, making his Pacific Railroad, with the idea that that is going to work off the filibuster spirit. It reminds me of an anecdote which I heard about a countryman of my friend from South Carolina. For the first time in his life he saw some negroes; and from the agility with which they jumped from prom to prom with nice little fingers, he thought it would be the greatest spectacle in creation to train them to cotton picking. And he got some for that purpose. A friend met him afterwards and asked him how he had made out. "First rate," said he, "except that it took two overseers to watch each monkey." (Laughter.) That will be precisely the way you will work the filibusters out, according to the plan of the Senator from New York.

Mr. President, this is a mischievous thing for another reason. It brings up agitation on the negro question, inevitably and certainly. I was in hopes that after having got rid of Kansas, the country would have some quiet. I have been now, off and on, nearly twenty years in Congress, and I trusted that for one session, at least, I should live here in peace, and hear no more about negroes. Now, we have the same old story again. I do not say that the President proposes any such thing, or that he has any designs or views in it; but I know this, that the other morning, when the Senator from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Butler,) who, it is said, represented the President, and he did not deny it when he was called upon by the Senator from New Hampshire—gave us his views on the tariff. As the Senator from New Hampshire said the President had not been invited to the Democratic caucus, or from some other cause, he did not agree with them, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania, representing the President's views on the tariff, went in for a pretty large incidentalism on iron for Pennsylvania. If his Cuba hobby, his Cuba hobby, can tickle the South, and upon the iron question he can hang the old Keystone State to him by bars of iron and looks of steel, he will be very apt to stand in a pretty good position for demanding a nomination—a position where he can say: "Gentlemen, just step upon the platform; here is your candidate; you must take him; you cannot do without him." It looks to me mightily like that way.

I know, Mr. President, that it has been mentioned often, laughingly, that there has been a belief that if nothing else, your luck would kill him; that if everything you would go on for one term, but Jackson talked that way, and I suppose Jackson was nearly as firm a man, and probably as pure a man, as Mr. Buchanan. Of Mr. Buchanan personally, I desire to say nothing. He will hold on, unless you wrench it from him; and then if it were in his power he would send it to some lineal, favorite son of his—in politics, I mean, for none he has otherwise.—[Laughter.]

drop of blood, I would rather see somebody would be willing to shed the first drop. [Laughter.] If we get into this war we must go through with it at all hazards, at every expense, and at every loss. Our commerce, our progress, everything would be less and ruin to us. We with our insufficient navy would be utterly unable to cope with these two Powers. They do not seem inclined to fight us; they do not want to fight us; they are willing to share fairly with us, as I suppose the talk about fighting just means this, and no more men know that there is in this country a deep-rooted feeling of hatred, towards England; I mean with the lower orders. It comes down traditionally from our revolutionary war. It was revived by the last war we had with her. It is a safe thing in any ignorant crowd to curse England, and you will not find anybody or any party who does not back you. I suppose it is a popular theme for declamation; but I think it is time we had quit it. I believe that the ignorant portion of our people feel that it is just or unjust I will not pretend to say, but it is an element in the American character; an element like their ignoring the rights of a Mexican or a Spaniard. It is a feeling they have. They hate a red-coat and Mr. Dallas and Lord Napier may have as many suppers and feasts as you please; they may talk about the same language, and reading the same Milton and the same Shakespeare and about a common blood and fraternity and all that. Very well that is just as nice as two ladies who hate each other like the Devil, gossiping very pleasantly over a tea table. [Laughter.]

THE PRESIDENT AND PLATFORM.
Mr. President I have spoken nearly to the extent of my strength and power to-day.—[The honorable gentleman, from physical debility, had been compelled to be seated while he spoke.] I will not ask for a continuance to any other day, because I know that the time of the Senate is precious. I can only say in relation to this whole project, that it will relegate the country with the slavery question; that it is, I think, contrary to the spirit of our institutions to put money in the President's pocket, I suppose to be sent to Madrid, for the use of the President. I think it would be improper, unjust, and ungenerous to our successors, who are to ratify the treaty, to take this advantage of them. I think it is an unfair way of negotiation. I think it would injure Louisiana above all the States in the Union. I think that at this time we ought to be compact and bind together and build up and strengthen what we have. We are young. Let the gristle grow into the bone; let us get our muscles developed. Let us feel strong before we enter into such a contest; let us cultivate the arts of peace, and let us have the victory, not by force, but by peace. I have hitherto been a peace man, and I will be so to the end of my life. I will be the policy enforced upon the President by Congress. I am going to look for some sensible man for the next Presidency—a sound man. I would rather he had no platform; I do not want to run him in blind. I confess to you that, in my opinion, my colleague (Mr. Crittenden) would, of all men on the face of the earth, suit me the best. If you will give him a chance, I will risk him upon my personal confidence, without laying down a creed, or a platform, or running him in blind. Besides, these platforms are all nonsense. Let me say to my friend, the Senator from New York, if he should ever get to be President, I want him to recollect that this platform business is all humbug; and when he gets in power to kick down the ladder by which he got there. The two or three last platform Presidents we have had, when they got on the ear of the State and safely sealed, all around, everywhere, you could see, "do not stand on the platform when the ears are in motion." [Laughter.] That is the way they manage it. There is always some emergency, or something to justify a departure from it. Well, sir, I shall be forgiven. I have been to four or five conventions myself, on account of Mr. Clay, chiefly, and once I believe, on account of my colleague, to keep him out of a scrape of some sort. I know a good deal about them. In the time I was in politics, and we were dominant, I always knew a long time before the convention came on who would be Governor. I said that you never could know who was Governor until the election was over; but it was all fixed up all done in advance. I wish the country to get on prosperously and peacefully and gloriously, without any slavery agitation. I want a man of sound heart and sound head, who will administer the government with that view. I can say for myself, as was said by the immortal Webster, that I trust it will be one and indivisible, now and forever; and that the God who overrules us, as here, and there, and as I hope for ages to come, will so shape our ends that all will result in good.

Great Rise in the Ohio River.
Within the last few days an unusual rise has taken place in the Ohio river far exceeding any which have occurred for several years past. At Parkersburg the railroad to a very considerable extent is about twelve inches under water, which, it was supposed, has endangered if not actually injured much valuable railroad property at that point, and about two hundred tons of freight had been intercepted by the visitation. The rise had also affected the business of the Baltimore and Ohio road, as well as the Parkersburg, and on that road, since Friday last, there have been a number of heavy land slides, which had not, however, intercepted any trains except those of the tonnage department.

Pittsburg, Feb. 21.—The water is subsiding, and the damage to the Ohio and Mississippi railroad is trifling. The track was merely overflowed, and the officers report that all will be right to-morrow. The railroad between Cincinnati and Chicago was not injured. The trains from both cities arrived here to-day.

PARKERSBURG, Va., Feb. 21—9 P. M.—The Ohio river here is slowly rising, though no damage or loss is apprehended. The water is eight inches deep on the railroad track at the depot. The river, it is confidently expected, will begin to subside to-morrow morning. No further damage to the railroad is reported.

From California.
ST. LOUIS, Feb. 22.—The San Francisco overland mail of the 28th arrived here yesterday. Capt. Messick has defeated a large party of Indians in Humboldt county, killing twenty. It is reported that fifteen whites have been massacred on the Colorado by the Mohaves. The fight between Col. Hoffman's escort and the Mohaves is confirmed.

Victoria dates to the 22d are received.—Much smuggling had been carried on from the adjacent American towns. Fraser river had risen, and the miners were at work.

The bark Julia Dean, recently captured as an alleged slave of the coast of Africa, arrived at Norfolk on Sunday, in charge of Lieut. Braine, of the United States sloop of war Vincennes. The Julia Dean was commanded by